SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, April 15.—In the Supreme Court. to-day, the case of Rachel M. Mayer vs. B. Mordecai, continued from yesterday, was heafd. I. W. Hayne, for the motion, concluded his argument; W. D. Porter contra, and read the argument of Mr. Buist. It is probwill be heard in Charleston, afther the other circuits have been gone through, which will take some four weeks. Justice Moses is of the opinion that the constitution allows such per-

mission, but Justice Willard disagrees. The Charleston Election case will hardly come up this month, as the Chief Justice says that if docketed it shall be heard in its regular

WASHINGTON.

NO PHOTOGRAPHS OF FORTS-ARMY CHANGES-NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS-THE SU-PREME COURT, &C. WASHINGTON, April 15 .- Commandants of

the works. Inspector-General James Totten has been Colonel R. Jones to the department of the

By orders issued to-day the pay districts, heretofore organized, will be discontinued. Paymasters will hereafter be under the commanders of districts, departments and divisions, like other staff officers. For safe deposit and easy distribution of pay, deposits will be established at each of the following points: New York, St. Louis, New Orleans and San Francisco. General Daniel McClure has been assigned to the charge of the depot at New

South.

Orleans. Sheldon, from the Second Louisiana District, who was seated just before the close of the last session, was robbed of his pay and mileage which he was allowed to draw.

Senaton Anthony made a personal explanation in response to Sprague's attacks.

The following nominations have taken place: Henry Baxter, of Michigan, Minister to Honduras; Charles E. Delong, of Nevada, to Japan; Adam Badeau, of Grant's staff, assistant Secretary of Legation at London; Edmond M. McCook, Governor of Colorado; also a number of consuls, but none from the South. As postmasters: Fullings, at Charlotte, N. C.; Ball, Lagrange, Ga. Collectors of customs: Collins, Brunswick, Ga.; Marsh, Paso del Norte, Texas. A. J. Martin, of Alabama, sixth auditor of the treasury; Joseph R. West, local appraiser at New Orleans; Charles Gray, assistant; Louis E. Johnson, marshal South Carolina; Julian Neville, pension agent, New Or-

The Senate confirmed quite a number to-day, but none of specific moment. Grant has rented Long Branch Cottage for

Motley is here stopping with Sumner. It is stated that Fisher, who has been nomi-

nated as Commissioner of Patents, is attorney in patent cases involving millions. The President's nominations are subjected

to rigid examinations, and are usually referred to sub-committees from the nominee's own State. Sickles has been retired from the army on

It is understood that the Havana Consul-

General, Plumb, has been instructed to demand full satisfaction for American injuries from the Spaniards. Clerical removals for political reasons ar

numerous. The Supreme Court adjourned to-day. Seve ral important cases were decided. A number

were taken under advisement, and three were ordered to be reargued at the next term. Marshal Phillips suggested a rehearing in the Texas bond case, but the Chief Jus tice said no member of the court had asked it, and he saw no reason to depart from the rule. Judge Paschal said the counsel had not been able to agree upon a decree. The Chief Justice answered that the draft furnished by Paschal had been modified under the instructions of the judges, and the decree would be shown to counsel. The decree will be settled The Blair test oath case, from Missouri, was

continued for further argument.

EUROPE.

PARLIAMENT AND THE IRISH CHURCH QUESTION LONDON, April 13 .- At a meeting of the conservative members of Parliament, held last night, over two hundred attended. Disraeli was present, and made a speech, in which he indicated the future policy of the party in the Irish Church question, and announced amendments which would be proposed by the opposition to the bill now pending in the House of

This amendment is in effect that grants made to the Irish Church since the reformation are to remain intact; that glebe lands be retained by their present holders without purchase, and that the union of the Irish Church and Church of England cease in 1872.

Important modifications to the financial sec tions of the bill are also proposed, including the establishment of a capitalized sum for the support of the clergy, of annuities, and the application of a large sum of the church revenues to the support of public worship and defray the expenses of the management of the church. Finally, an effort is to be made to have all clauses in the bill referring to the Maynooth grant, regium donum, stricken out. Disraeli's plan was favorably received, and the proceedings of the meeting were marked by much enthusiasm.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

DISSENSION AMONG THE INSURGENTS-A SPAN-ISH WAR VESSEL WATCHING FOR THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION-ADDITIONAL TROOPS WANTED TO GUARD THE PLANTATIONS-A SUP-PLY TRAIN ATTACKED—TYPANNY IN TRINIDAD. HAVANA, April 15 .- Napoleon Avango and other insurgent chieftains are heading a party in the central department in opposition to General Quesada, who, however, has the largest number of adherents. A cousin of General Cospedes was killed near Manzanillo.

Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of one of the Peruvian monitors. The Diario says the Spanish war vessel is watching two expeditions from the United States. A recent decree authorises 1000 additional

guards for the plantations in the western depariment, the planters to pay expenses. A supply train with an escort of nine hundred had arrived at Santa Cruz. They lost six

killed and twenty wounded. The insurgents are numerous, and have both beef and vegetables, but no flour. Thirty respectable citizens of Tripidad have

heen imprisoned.

THE WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND

WILMINGTON, April 15 .- The amended char ter allowing the State an interest in the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Railroad, to be paid for in bonds to the extent of four million dollars, was accepted by the stockholders to-day. This virtually amounts to a surrender of the road into the hands of the Republican party.

able the remaining cases in the first circuit STRANGE CELESTIAL PHENOMENON.

RICHWOND, (VA.,) April 15 .- To night, at eight o'clock, a belt of white about six feet wide appeared across the sky from east to west; it drifted north, crossing, and, to some extent, obscuring the moon, then gathered as a fan closes and disappeared. The aurora borealis is now visible in the northern horizon. The population generally turned out to witness the phenomenon. Frost fell here for the last three

ST. LOUIS ITEMS.

St. Louis, April 15.-A banquet was tendered General Schofield, to take place on Satforts are forbidden to allow photographs of urday at the Southern Hotel. Sheridan, Custer, and other notables will be present.

A dispatch from the plains says the stage assigned to the military division of the South: connected the termini of the roads vesterday in twelve hours. The travel over the roads was heavy.

BANKERS AND THE TAX LAW.

New York, April 15 .- Assessor Webster has peen instructed that bankers must return as capital all, money whether borrowed or otherwise, employed in their business, excepting only deposits which are returned for tax.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

SAVANNAH, April 15 .- Weather very cold. Reports from the interior mention that cotton will have to be replanted.

Augusta, April 15 .- Weather cloudy and cool. Accounts from the interior report slight frost.

. FOREIGN ITEMS.

-The Berlin journals say they consider an European war inevitable. -In Paris the fashionable invitations to dinner are said to contain the bill of fare.

-The London Telegraph says the number of British troops in Canada is to be reduced by 5000.

-Spain is anxious to have Gibraltar ceded to her by England, and the Cortes meditate a debate on the subject.

-Mme. Proudhon, widow of the French writer who startled the world with a pamphlet entitled "Property is Theft," now earns a pre-

carious living as a laundress. -Vesuvius, according to the journals of Naples, has not returned to the state of rest which usually follows extensive eruptions. Columns of smoke are saill rising from the craters and the fissures, and the lava is still

warm, though no eruption has taken place for -Besides the pictures which fill the 140 galleries of the Louvre, it appears that a large number of works of art for which there is no room are stored away in the attics. The French Government has determined to turn these hid-

ures to account by distributing among the chief towns of the empire. -The furniture, plate, oil portraits and prints of the members of "The Sublime Society of Beefsteaks," in London, are to be dis-

Thames. The Needle is sixty-four feet long. weighs two hundred and eighty-four tons, and has been considerably damaged by the donkey boys, who chip pieces off it as souvenirs for

vandal travellers. -Many eminent Frenchmen will be candidates from Paris for the Corps Legislatif in the approaching elections. Among them are Henri Rochefort; Lanfrey, the Historian of Napoleon I; Prevost Paradol, the academician and talented polemise of the Debats: Louis Blanc, the London correspondent of the Temps; Eugene Tenot, of the Siecle, author of "The Coup d'Etat;" Emil Girardin, of the Liberte: General Changarnier, Edmund About, Casimir Perier: Pinard, ex-Minister; Odillon Barrot, Ledru Rollin, Cremieux, the Duke Decazes, and Cornells de Witt, son-in-law of M. Guizot.

-A curious lawsuit was lately brought be fore an English court, in which the rights of her Majesty's fat subjects were humorously involved. It was an attempt to compel a Lady Giamis to make a certain public passage on her property wide enough to admit very stout people. An arbitrator decided that the lateral imensions of a heavy downger would require three feet two inches, but Lady Glamis contended that thirty-four inches was quite wide enough. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn gravely shook his head at this attempt to curtail the privileges of rotund beauties, and the court ecided in favor of the greater width.

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS

HURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, GRAHAMVILLE Wardens—John H. Howard, C. C. Dupont. Vestrymen—Wm. C. Howard, Dr. Thomas H. Gregorie. Dr. Ben. W. Seabrook, Edward Lynah, T. Heyward Howard, B. C. Dupont. Delegates to the Cenvention—John H. Howard, C. C. Dupont, Dr. B. W. Seabrook, Wm. C. Howard ard.

-The New York Times has some very sharp comments upon the new Reconstruction bill of Congress. It styles it not only a violation of good faith, but a departure from the fundamencongress. It styles it not only a violation of good faith, but a departure from the fundamental principles of our government. "This new measure," says the Times, "leaves the people no voice in the matter—no freedom of action whatever, and without such freedom of action whatever, and without such freedom of action all pretence of a vote is sheer meckery. They are to be coerced into voting for the amendment by an act of Congress." The Times very truly adds that the passage of this amendment will add greatly to the difficulties which surround the peaceful settlement of the whole question, and eventually involve the country in embarrasements quite as great as any from which it has escaped. "It is the work of Mr. Morton, one of the senators from Indiana, and is another illustration of the reckless and unscrippions temper with which he pursues his political ends." Although the amendment may be adopted, the Times is of the opinion that it will not command the respect of the people, and will contribute eventually to weaken, and possibly to overthrow the party which makes itself responsible for it. shaped and guided by Mr. Fish. Other members of the Cabinet are diametrically opposed to the moderate policy ocunselled by the Secretary of State. Some of them urge prompt and vigorous action, and want the President to proclaim a bold and manly policy in regard to Cubs. Borie and Creswell are said to be quite enthusiastic in their advocacy of Cuban recognition. They believe we have had enough of truckling and subserviency to menarchical interests under the specious pretext of the sacredness of international law, and that the time has come when we ought to take a fresh start, not only reannouncing the Monroe doctrine, but proclaiming to the world our inter-

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

A Speek of War at the White House-Be lligerent Interview Between the President and Senator Ross--The Senator Ordered to Leave the Executive Presence The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs under date of Monday

last:

Senator Ross, of Kansas, one of the gallant seven who voted against impeachment, bearded the President in his den this morning. The report is that Ross went to the White House to look after certain appointments for his far-off. State. He had heard that the President intended to make certain nominations incompatible with the slate he (Ross) had made out for himself. Ross, like sother enators, is human, and has a soul not above yearning for the loaves and fishes. His soul felt sad at what he had learned concerning the designs of President Grant, and, to give his soul comfort, he wended his way to the White Houss. He was admitted at the same time as old Zach Chandler, but had the first chance to speak his little piece to the President.

"I come, Mr. President, to talk with you about the appointments for my Stale, having heard that you intend to make certain nominations that may not harmonize with my desires, if you deem it worth while to consult them in the least."

To which Grant laconically and interrogatively responded, "Well, sir."

This Presidential response was not in the true manner to be relished by the Kansas senator. "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appoint-

ator. "Am I to understand that I am rightly informed as to your stated intentions to disregard my preferences in the matter of appointments, Mr. President?" inquired the senator. "That is a question hardly susceptible of an answer, sir. To what appointments do you allude? Inform me and then I can reply," rejoined Grant.

allude? Inform me and then I can reply, rejoined Grant.

Senator Ross hked the second answer as little as the first, but having come for enlightenment, he was determined not to go away in a fog. The senator, therefore, with suppressed rage explained the appointments to which he had reference.

had reference.
"Frankly, sir," said Grant, I intend not to make those appointments."
"What, sir! You scorn to accommodate me in the least," exclaimed Ross, boiling over with

in the least," exclaimed Ross, boiling over with rage.

"Bir, I believe I have given you my answer," firmly but sternly replied Grant.

"This is not treating me fairly, Mr. President, nor as one gentleman should another," uttered Senator Ross.

"I have no intention to be dictated to, sir," said Grant sharply.

"Nor have I to be insulted, even by you, sir, were you twenty times the President," exclaimed Ross, with his ire stirred up to white heat.
"I must decline to be annoved any further on "I must decline to be annoyed any further on the subject," muttered Grant between his teeth, "and desire the interview should terminate."

You and your desires may go to hell!" roared out Ross.

"Leave the room, sir! Leave the room, or I shall force you out!" thundered Grant.
Ross took his departure accordingly, in a terrible rage, quitting the White House like one rushing from a plague, and hurried to the capitol. President Grant threw himself into a chair the moment the door closed and wiped his brow with his pocket handkerchief, evidently very much agitated. Old Zach Chandler approached and was thus addressed by the President: ed out Rose

dent:

"Excuse me for a few moments, senator.

After that interview I must take a little time to cool off." Such is the account which I have learned and which I give substantially as it

Rejection of the Alabama Treaty-The New Basis of Negotiation-What President Grant says-Territorial Aggran-

dizements, &c., &c. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes under date of the 12th

The treaty negotiated by Mr. Johnson, I learn, is to be summarily rejected in all its parts. Negotiations upon an entirely new basis are to be entered into, upon principles designed to form a national "platform" of party policy, exclusively to be occupied by Sumner himself. The corner-stone of the programme is the absorption of territory, no matter where is the absorption of territory, no matter where situated, whether in the frigid, temperate or torrid zone. As to England, we are told that General Grant has lately said, as taught by Sumner himself, that "Reverdy Johnson's plan will never do. England prolonged our war, and owes us for at least a year of it; our block-ade expenses are layred, due to be active as ciety of Beefsteaks," in London, are to be disposed of by auction. This club, consisting of twenty-four noblemen and gentlemen, who, in rooms of their own, behind the scenes of the Lyceum Theatre, partook of a five o'clock dinner of beefsteaks every Baturday from November till the end of June, was founded in 1735, by John Rich, the patentee of Covent Garden. Theatre, and George Lambert, the scene painter, and is now dissolved.

—It cost nearly a million of francs to establish the obehsk of Luxor in the Place de la Concorde at Paris, and now the English are talking of spending some twenty thousand pounds in bringing over the Cleopatra's Needle, which lies half buried in the sand near Alexandris, and placing it somewhere on the noble embankment lately finished by the river Thames. The Needle is sixty-four feet long.

The Cuban Question Before the Cabinet -Spanish Insolence to be Rebuked-Conservative Views of Secretary Fish -- Recognition of Cuban Independence Favored by the Rest of the Cabinet.

A Washington dispatch, of the 12th inst., to the New York Herald, says: The Cuban question has been very much discussed here to-day, and from all that can be learned from official quarters it seems not at all improbable that trouble will grow out of the ate infraction of international law by

officers of Fernando Catolica in the seizure of two passengers from an American brig. It is well known here that the Cabinet is not a unit well known here that the Cabinet is not a unit on the question of Cuban recognition. The matter was seriously considered at the Cabinet meeting on Friday last; but, though no decision was arrived at, the views of each member, except perhaps Rawlins, became known. Secretary Fish expressed very conservative views. He felt as much sympathy for the struggling Cubans, as any man, and earnestly hoped that their efforts to achieve independence might be crowned with success; but at the same time he deprecated any official pronunciamento on the part of the administration in favor of one side or the other. He though it should be the policy of the United States to remain perfectly neutral, and to adhere rigidly to the old docside or the other. He thought it should be the policy of the United States to remain perfectly neutral, and to adhere rigidly to the old doctrine of non-intervention. In his opinion Cuba's destiny was annexation, which would come at no distant day without any action on the part of this government. "Let ber alone," said Fish; "give her a chance single handed to work out her own destiny, and she will gravitate towards the republican Union in spite of every obstacle. Spain will soon tire of resisting the mandates of fate. Proud though she be, the old Castilian monarchy will find that she cannot afford to continue her efforts to crush out the free aspirations of the republican sentiment of Cuba. It is enterprise too costly and must be abandoned sooner or later. But let the United States interfere, and Spain will not only exhaust her own resources to precostly and must be abandoned sooner or later. But let the United States interfere, and Spain will not only exhaust her own resources to prevent our acquisition of the island, but she will draw to her assistance the combined strength of England and France, and we will have to combat a coalition representing the most powerful military and naval forces in Europe. Why tempt this contest unnecessarily? Why drag the republic into a formidable war, when it has but just emerged from the most formidable civil strife in the annals of history! What we need now is peace—peace, unless preserved at the sacrifice of honor, a sacrifice which is not even in question in the present condition of affairs." Such are the views of Premier Fish, who belongs to the old conservative school, and who is hardly equal to the live issues of the hour. Grant has great confidence in his Secretary of State; and though his private views are believed not the same, still is is feared the foreign policy of the admistration will be shaped and guided by Mr. Fish. Other members of the Cabinet are diametrically opposed to the moderste policy of unselled by the Sec-

tion to sweep from the continent the last vestige of monarchical domination. Since the news of the insult to the American flag, involvnews of the insult to the American flag, involved in the seizure of passengers from an American brig, the feelings of Borie and Cresswell, and perhaps other members of the Cabinet, have been turned more strongly in the channel of Cuban sympathy, and a more vigorous policy has been urged upon General Grant. Leading senators and representatives, among the latter General Banks, have waited upon the President and Secretary Fish, and counselled an immediate demand of a satisfactory explanation from Spanish authorities. But Fish still hugs conservatism to his bosom, and repeats his timid warnings about the dangers of a war with Spain, England and France. He tastes that he has as yet received no official information concerning the alleged outrage, and that in the absence of such knowledge he cannot, with propriety, act.

tion concerning the alleged outrage, and that in the absence of such knowledge he cannot, with propriety, act.

In striking contrast with this slow coach policy of Fish is the practical course of Vice-Admiral Porter. He would not wait for his subord nates to send along their dispatches whenever it might suit their convenience, but immediately telegraphed to Admiral Hoff to make a report of the facts connected with the supposed outrage, and to promptly adopt such measures as the national honor might demand. In the first place, Porter don't hesitate to proclaim on which side are his sympathies, and in the second place, he believes a national insult should be avenged without the intervention of red tape. The Vice-Admiral, if he had his way, would not only order his subordinates to give the proud Spaniard' Jessio if he has insulted our flag, but, insult or no insult, would let filibusters go away unmolested to the aid and deliverance of the Cubans. Porter thinks the Cubans ought to be recognized, holding that they are now in a better condition than the South was when Europe accorded her belligerent rights.

THE ENGLISH COTTON TRADE. Smith, Edwards & Co.'s Mouthly Cotton

Circular.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, April 1, 1869. During the month of March our market was quiet till near the close, when a decided improvement occurred, which raised prices on the spot \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb. above the opening prices, but Surats to arrive have been advanced \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. to \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. per lb.

We still estimate the consumption of the Kingdom at 46.600 balas per week, the same as

we still estimate the consumption of the Kingdom at 46,600 bales per week, the same as in our last issue. The average deliveries during the seven weeks of duliness, from the 4th February to 25th March, were 45.000 per week from Liverpool and London, and as there can be no doubt that the stock held by spinners is decidedly less now than it was at the beginning of that period, it seems that the average consumption during time time cannot have been much under 50,000 bales per week. We therefore think that our estimate of 40,000 bales per week as the existing rate of consumption for the whole Kingdom is, perhaps, fully low, and we rather incline to think that 48,000 or 50,000 bales will be the rate before long.

It will be noticed that the deliveries to the trade from London this year are much above the average, being 3600 bales per week up to this date, and the stock there is now reduced to 77,000 bales, against 70,000 bales last year. The average deliveries to the trade from the two ports up to this date now stand at 52,000 bales, against 65 300 bales last year, showing a deficit in their takings of about 150,000 bales. It is beheved that our spinners now are snirrely bare of stock, and probably hold 100,000 bales below what they did at this time last year. The money market during the past month has remained casy and without change, the rates for the best bills in the London market being occasionally a fraction below the bank rate of three per cent. There seems little chance of any change at present.

tained for a long time to con The chief agent in effecti the chief agent in effecting this change has been the extremely disappointing out-turn of the American crop; the receipts throughout March have only averaged 37,000 bales per week, against 64,000 bales last year, and the total deficiency in receipts at the por s, as compared with last year, has run up to the alarming figure of something over 100,000 bales. Against this, it is alleged that some increase Against this, it is alleged that some increase has gone overland to American spinuers, but the data on this head are not very reliable. It must be admitted that these figures give a far smaller crop than was once expected; indeed, it is difficult to avoid the inference that the total will fall below last year. At all events, it seems pretty certain that the receipts at the ports will do so—perhaps to a very considerable extent. No doubt it is still alleged by some paries in America that receipts are held back in the interior partly from bad roads and partly from a speculative spirit among in the interior partly from bad roads and partly from a speculative spirit among planters, but we do not think that this explanation can be relied upon; the decline in receipts has been so uniform at all points that it indicates apparently the approaching exhaustion of the crop. Nor does it seem at all likely that planters will hold on to an article that is paying them a profit of 100 per cent. As to the badness of the roads, we believe that an unusual amount of rain has fallen in the South, but the same cause has made all the rivers navigable, and thereby drained the most distant the same cause has made all the rivers navigable, and thereby drained the most distant
sections, and we should think this has compensated for any difficulty in hauling to interior depots. Altogether, we find it impossible
to believe that this year will be so different
from all past ones as to bring to light a large
amount of cotton during April and May, when
February and March have shown a constant
unbroken dwindling of receipts, and that with
full rivers and most tempting prices to the
pianter. We confess we see no valid ground
for believing that the receipts at the ports for
the remainder of the season will exceed the
same period last year, when they reached about
250.000 bales.

When we look at the figures of foreign exports the case seems even more alarming.

ports the case seems even more alarming. There is now a deficiency of 300,000 bales in the export to Great Britain, as compared with last year, and also 30,000 bales to the continent. We do not see how these figures can be materially reduced. There is only an excess of about 100,000 bales in the American ports over last year; but American spinners, we believe, will require more than during the remainder of last season, and, therefore, we do not see how the deficit in export to Europe can be less than 250,000 bales o it of this crop, and it may be considerably more, and, further, it is obvious that nearly all of it will fall upon this country. A more alarming fact than this it is difficult to conceive, for we were stinted in our supply of American cotton last year, so much that our stock in warshouse here was run down to one week's consumption before the new grop arrived, and it is easy to perceive that a severe economy must be practiced this year to out down the deliveries further by 200,000 or 250,000 bales.

When we return to other sources of supply the prospects do not brighten. The accounts from India that we most rely on reiterate what we stated in our last issue, that the exports for this year will fall largely below the past one. From Egypt, Brazil and minor sources, we are receiving about the same supply, so that it seems more than likely that the deficit in our total import of cetton this year will considerably exceed 250,000 bales. Meanwhile spinners ports the case seems even more alarming. There is now a deficiency of 300,000 bales in

the Continent, and very little afloat from America for that quarter, it seems likely that a brisk demand may continue for some time. These influences appear to be in favor of our market, and, taken in connection with the miserably poor prospects of future supply, would seem to justify our present range of prices, and possibly some further advance sooner or later.

THE TWITCHELL CASE.

Detailed Statement from Mrs. Twitchell -She Denies all Knowledge of the Crime-She Believes her Husband the Murderer-Letters and Confessions from her Husband Produced-The Condemned Man Appeals to his Wife to Criminate Herself.

Mrs. Twitchell has furnished to the press of Philadelphia a full statement in regard to the murder of her mother. It is very long, covering several columns of the papers. She disavows any knowledge of how or by whom the murder was committed.

She says that she rode out with her husband on the afternoon of the murder. He did not seem disposed to enter into any conversation. When they returned she found her mother agreeable. George S. Twitchell, her husband. coming in shortly afterward, he took tea, and she had a conversation with her mother. She (Mrs. Twitchell) went to bed, her mother say-ing she would wait for the girl. Her mother ing she would wait for the girl. Her mother accompanied her to her room, conversed pleasantly, and went out. In a short time George came into the room, undressed and came to bed. She was soon asleep, and was awakened by the girl ringing the bell. She canhot say whether George was asleep or not, but thinks he was not. She said George, "That must be the girl." He replied that he supposed it was, but made no attempt to get up. She then went into the entry, called her mother, but received no reply. She returned to her room for her clothing, when George got up and said, in an abrupt manner, "You come to bed and I will go down and let the girl in." She remained in her room until she heard the girl speak of her mother, when she flew down stairs and saw her mother, when she flew down stairs and saw her

dead.

This is all she knew of the murder. She knew nothing of her husband's ousiness but his own statement that he was doing well. She visited him in prison until the plot was arranged for her to make a false confession, which she would not enter into, and kept away from

The money market during the past month has remained easy and without change, the rates for the best bills in the London market being occasionally a fraction below the bank rate of three per cent. There seems little chance of any change at present.

The prospects of our market—it must be allowed by all—have undergone a change during the past month, and that chance has been in the direction of higher prices. The current of feeling which prevailed in Manchester a month ago, and to some extent also here, in favor of lower prices, has passed away, and the prevalent opinion now among intelligent men is in favor of a higher scale of prices being maintained for along time to come.

The chief agent in effecting this change has thoroughly. I will also give you all the directions how to act; and when you do it you must not say anything of this, not even to father. It must be kept perfectly secret. Camilla, spars me this horrible, awful death! You alone can do it. Oh! save mo! You have got

abars me this horrible, awful death! You alone can do it. Oh! save me! You have got a good heart, and I know you will do this!"

On Good Friday she received a confession, written for her to make, saying: "I tell you nothing else can save me but this, and this will positively do it." This directs his wife to confess that Joseph Gilbert, one of the principal witnesses for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Lee, a gambler, did the murder, she being instrumental in aiding them. A hellish set of instructions for her guidance were drawn up, saying: "Now, dear Camilla, I have done all that I can; it remains for you do to de the rest. When you come in my cell the next time you bring either life or death with you. Remember, this, I know from the very best authority, will save my life." Another letter says: "Camilla, here are two confessions; choose which one you please. First, you killed your mother for money, so you need not give a deed of trust for the house; you put husband's shirt and coat on, se if you got blood on them it would look as though your husband had the clothes on. Second, you did not do it, nor did you see it done, but you know that your husband did not do it; you had made arrangements with Cill. done, but you know that your husband did not do it; you had made arrangements with Gil-bert to have it done." All of the letters are in the handwriting of Twitchell beyond shadow

A TRAGEDY IN MARYLAND.

A Young Lady Beliberately Shoots Her Betrayer Dead.

The quiet village of Jarrettsville, Harford County, Maryland, was thrown into a state of the utmost excitement and confusion by a tragedy which occurred in its bounds on Saturday evening last, about six o'clock.

day evening last, about six o'clock.

Nicholas McComas, a young man, living about two miles from the village, was shot, and almost instantly killed, by Miss Martha J. Cairns, who resides the same distance from Jarrettsville, but in a different direction from it than the house of McComas. The accounts given of the melancholy affair render it certain that McComas seduced Miss Cairns over a year ago, under a promise of matriage, and in January last a child was born, which is living at the present time. Miss Cairns frequently importuned McComas to fuffil his promise of marrying her, but by equivocations and excuses he evaded her requests until she felt toward him no other feeling than utter hatred and determination to avenge her injuries. On Saturday evening he had ridden into Jarrettsville for the purpose of attending a meeting of a militia company, of which he was a member, and at the time of the murder was in the yard at the rear of the tavern. Miss Cairns followed him to Jarrettsville, and, arriving at the tavern, dismounted from her that a severe economy must be practiced this year to out down the deliveries further by 200,000 or 250,000 bales.

When we return to other sources of supply the prospects do not brighten. The accounts two stated in our last issue, that the exports by the prospects do not brighten. The accounts two stated in our last issue, that the exports what we stated in our last issue, that the exports what we stated in our last issue, that the exports what we stated in our last issue, that the exports what it is part will fail largely below the past one. From Egypt, Brasil and minor sources, we are receiving about the same supply, so that it is seem more than likely that the deficit in our total import of sortion this year will considerable to the seems more than likely that the deficit in our total import of sortion this year will considerable to the seems more than likely that the deficit in our total import of sortion this year will considerable to the seems more than likely that the deficit in our total import of sortion this year will end in the year will some store or on the Continent. Stocks of goods, also, are very low, so that there is not the provide the provide the provide the year where McComas was. Standing in the door way opening from the bar on the porch, she took deliberate aim with the breast of prices were the old speculative spirit affoat in this country, but times are much changed. The manufacturing interest is important and a heavy rise of prices were the old speculative spirit is weak, and avery one of the provide the

to do." She exhibited no signs of regret, and was apparently as composed as if she had just finished the most ordinary action.

On Sunday she rode to Beliair and gave herself up to the authorities. Miss Cairns is about thirty, and McComas was thirty-seven years of age. Both the parties belonged to highly respectable families, and held a foremost position in the social life of the county. The teeling of excitement in regard to this act of summary retribution runs very high in the neighborexcitement in regard to this act of summary retribution runs very high in the neighborhood, but public opinion is generally on the side of Miss Cairns. McComas is supposed to have been killed by the first shot which struck him, and the last two shots were probably fired into his dead body. Some time since Miss Cairns brought suit against McComas for breach of promise and seduction, but the case has not yet come to trial.

has not yet come to trial. —He:e are a few of the spring edicts of fashion: Everything which hangs softly and gracefully, such as marinoes, muslin-de-laine, &c., is very fashionable, and is being employed most freely in the composition for costume for the ensuing season. The dress consists, in all instances, of two skirts, of distinctly different materials—the under one generally of striped satin or velvet, the upper one of cloth or merino. With these we have a small fitting jacket of either velvet or cloth, with collar and revers of quilted satin. In most cases the dresses are arranged en bouffant about the waist, and the pannier, disposed in many graceful ways, still holds its own, as an accessory to the promenade toilette. For visiting and home dress trains continue to be in fashion.

—The dramatic censors of Paris have the eyes of a lynx. In a new piece at the Bouffes two travellers enter and a carpet-bag is given to a porter. "You should make that Auvergnat responsible," said one to the other. The remark offends the consorship, and is at once forbidden. Why? Because while Auvergne supplies Paris with porters, that province also gave M. Rouher to France- and the responsibility of ministers is contrary to the French Constitution.

—It is given out by the friends of the administration that General Grant intends to adopt as the basis of his course in regard to Cuban affairs the resolution offered in the House by General Banks in relation to the recognition of Cuban insurgents, and has instructed Admiral Hoff, commanding the Gulf squadron, to demand the release of American citizens and the restoration of their property.

Special Motices.

CARD.-THE UNDERSIGNED, FOR ne last three years ilentified with Mr. G. H. GRU-BER in the Grocery business, takes pleasure in in forming his friends that he is to be found at C. D. AHRENS & Co., Grocers, corner of King and Market streets, where he will be pleased to serve them.

April 16 2 ARTHUR TOOM ER. **TO BE RAFFLED FOR THE BENEFIT OFOTTO MEYER, to finish his Education in Germany, at the Germania Bund Hall, or mer Society and King street, on MONDAY, the 19th April, com

mencing at Six o'clock, viz: Two pair FANCY WORKED SLIPPERS. One pair Fancy Worked Suspenders. One pair Fancy Worked Lamp Mats. Fifty cents a chance.

Dancing will take piece after the Raffle.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP AMES ADGER are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf THIS DAY. Goods uncalled for at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and ex-JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

April 16 MALL DEMANDS AGAINST chooner "MOONLIGHT." Barggs Master, must be presented at our office, No. 141 East Bay, on or before Twelve o'clock M. To-Morrow, 17th instant, or they will be debarred payment.

J. A. ENSLOW & CO., April 16 A "bts of Schooner "Moonlight." ACT A CLARD FROM MR. GEORGE H. GRIL BER.—To My FRIENDS: It is with extreme regre that I amounce to my friends and patrons that cirsumstan :: s Leyond my control compelled me to discontinue my business at the old stand of N. M. Por TER & Co., No. 236 King-street. In making this announcement I beg to tender my sincere thanks for their liberal patronage and support, and trust that in my new position they will extend the same liberality. My limited capital, together with losses of the past three years, impaired my credit to such an extent that it was difficult to keep up a supply of goods without paying exorbitant frices, and I was fast losing my health, business and friends. In this extremity I appealed to Mesars. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., and the liberality which so characterizes that firm was at once extended to me, and I am now en abled to offer better inducements. Their extensive capital and experience permits them to offer a finer class of goods at about the prices I had to pay, par ticularly in Teas, Champagnes, Clarets, Brandies &c. The combined effor's of myself and former partner, Mr. JAMES S. MARTIN, will be to please you, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of your patronage; and we pledge ourselves to give our personal and prompt attention to such. Again

thanking you for past savors and indulgencies, I remain your obedient servant. GEO. H. GRUBER. Care of WM. S. CORWIN & Co. . No. 275 Ring-street. Between Wentworth and Beautain,

April 14 wfm6 And opposite Hasel-street. A CARD.-I HAVE NO INTEREST OR onnection with the house known under the style and name of COURTENAY, No. 9 Broad-street. can be found for the present at DENNY & PERRY'S, opposite Charleston Hotel, Meeting-street. wfm6 HIBAM HARBIS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES .- THE ADVER-TISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that freed disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions r preparing and using the same, which they will

find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the

prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread in-

mation which he conceives to be invaluable: and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please ad-iress Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

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Steamship MARYLAND, J. V. JOHNson Commander, will sail for Baltimore on SATURDAY, 17th April,
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MANHATTAN—SATURDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock M
CHAMPION—SATURDAY, April 20, at 12 o'clock M
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